Worthless Paper Money.

HAVANA NEWSPAPER SAYS THEY DO NOT KNOW WHAT THEY WANT.

Oppose Foreign Labor, Yet Refuse to Work Themselves-The Racial Problem-Letter from Gomez.

HAVANA, Sept. 14 .- The Heraldo says editorially to-day that the behavior of the Cubans is absurdly contradictory. In many parts of the Island, it points out, there is great want of labor, in spite of which the Cubans are crying for foreign labor to leave the country, and in Havana work | ceived at Shanghai announcing that several is being improvised for vagrants. The paper | British missionaries have been driven out asks why they do not go to Pinar del Rio, of the city of Paongan, situated 160 miles where laborers are wanted. A Spaniard | across the border in Audone province, Thibfrom Pinar del Rio recently affirmed that et. Over three thousand Lamas reside there, his countrymen were dying of hunger there | the majority of whom joined the anti-forbecause the people would not give them | eign demonstration and drove the missionwork. The proposal by some persons to im- aries out. The latter included Mr. and Mrs. port American labor caused a cry to be Shields and Mrs. Macbeth. For several raised that this would Americanize the weeks previous to the final riot the misisland and that the Anglo-American race | sionaries were compelled to stay indoors. being "absorbing and overhearing, would Details are not known further than that the leave nothing to the Cubans. They tell the | mission was destroyed and the missionaries Spanjards, who are accustomed to the barely escaped by journeying secretly at climate and are of the same race and lan- | night. Near Ichang and Chun-Kin, an antiguage, to evacuate Cuba. It seems next to | Catholic uprising was caused by the kidimpossible to please the Cubans, who do naping of children. Children have been not know what they really want.'

All the Havana papers have, until of late, ing gypsies, but the natives believe that carefully avoided what the Cubana generally they were eaten by the hated foreigners. recognize as the most important questions. To-day, however, the Lucha says: "If inde-pendence is granted to Cuba the gravest foreigners. killed. At Fuchow two natives were ex-ecuted for circulating reports against the problem to be faced and solved will be the racial problem. The supremacy of the whites must be guaranteed. It should be borne in mind by the negroes that there can be no social equality at any time and no political equality until a considerable period has elapsed. Yet it must be admitted that the negroes, who are numerically the chief element in the population, starved and fought bravely during the war, while many pangled high-cockalorums, now strutting round Havana in gorgeous uniforms, were in Mexico or Yucatan, lying about their

political convictions. The editorial has provoked considerable comment, especially at the Union Club. se members say that all the annexationist and protectorate organs have not done o much harm to the cause of Cuba as the demn the paper's sentiments say the racial question should not have been raised in any public way until independence was assured. On the other hand those who favor annexation or a protectorate consider that the edi-

Gen. Maximo Gomez, on leaving. Santiago de las Vegas after the banquet in his honor, wrote a letter to the promoters of the re-ception, in the course of which he said: "I lago de las Vegas. I carry in my heart the purest gratitude for the loving hospitality which they extended to me in giving me a comfortable room in their own holy ing. As a rugged soldier I appreciate doubly the tender care bestowed upon me by the and generosity were prompted so much by

derstand is the crusade in favor of union heing carried on by certain newspapers. Nor no we see any need of union. Scarcely nine months have passed since Spain was sheding innocent blood in this island. A people hat could forget the cowardly way in which ts sons and daughters were hunted down ould be an object of contempt to the world The most that can be expected of Cubans is that they should pardon the Spaniards and not exercise their right of terrible reprisal. Cubans can never grasp in friend-ship the blood-stained hands of those who once butchered and now secretly hate."

Reconcentrado Suppressed for Good. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Secretary Root has approved the action of General Ludlow in suppressing the Reconcentrado, a paper formerly published at Havana. After the paper had been suppressed the pubhers appeared in Washington and protested to the secretary of war that the action of General Ludlow was an infringement on the rights of citizenship. The secretary eferred the whole matter to General Brooke for report, who, in turn, referred in to General Ludlow. The report of General Ludlow, indorsed by General Brooke, has been received at the War Department and Secretary Root disposed of it in the follow-

vile publication. Its suppression raises no question of the liberty of the press. Ev-ery government is bound to protect the community against public indecency in this as well as in other forms. It is to be regretted that the persons responsible for the publication cannot be criminally punished. The order of General Ludlow is approved and the petition is denied."

Coffee Planters Protest.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 14.-The neasure declaring free importation of cofad impression in the city and province of Santiago. The planters held a meeting yestlago Chamber of Commerce at its meetng to-day adopted a resolution of protest.

Troops Returning from Cuba. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-The adjutant general received the following dispatch from General Brooke at Havana to-day:

"Depot battalions First and Eighth Infantry leave for the States on the Beaufort to-night. The Second and Tenth Infantry will return on the McPherson, which left New York on the 9th. The Fifth Infantry is ready to move as soon as transport arrives. Expected on the 17th."

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Three Women Killed and Engineer. Fireman and Track Walker Hurt.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Sept. 14.-Northbound passenger train No. 8, on the Southern Pacific Rallroad, ran into the rear end of the Porterville accommodation train at Formosa, about twenty miles north of here last night. Mrs. Maggie Majors, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Ross, her mother, and Mrs. Larue were killed. Engineer Wright and Fireman Keller were seriously injured and their condition is precarious. A track-walker. whose name is not known, was badly hurt and is still unconscious. The cause of the wreck is said to be due to the carelessness of the Porterville train crew, which permitted the train to occupy the main line when the passenger train from the south

Two Killed and Two Injured. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.-Two men

were killed and two injured in a collision on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, near Baird's Station, last night between the pay train and a freight train. The killed are Edward Reichbacher, engineer, and Charles Bettig, fireman. The injured are J. K. Aiken, paymaster, and an unknown tramp. The injured will recover. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

Seven People Injured.

HARLEM, Mont., Sept. 14.-Passenger train No. 4, on the Great Northern, was deralled yesterday four miles west of here and the engine, tender, baggage, mail cars and two coaches left the track. Seven perons were injured, but none seriously. The njured are: Mail Clerk Lerner, Fireman eDermott, Engineer Jones, Harry Lund, ohn Fleming, Tom Matthews, Fort Benton. The mail car was badly battered up.

Evenly Contested Golf Matches. BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.-Finer golf has never been played in this country in a p game than was played in the chub links to-day. So keen was the comon among the leading professionals so close the scores that to-night, with the contest completed, it is imposto pick a winner among the score that are all within fifteen strokes

CUBANS NOT CONSISTENT of each other. Willie Anderson, of New York, who twice before has come within a stroke or two of capturing a national champlonship, led the crowd of seventy or more when the playing ceased this afternoon, but his score of 158 is but a stroke better than that of Willie Smith, of Chicago, while the latter's brother Alex. made 163. Champion Herd is thirteen strokes behind Anderson but he was in the rear last year and stil won out the second day. Anderson certainly played the best golf of the day, as his appended card shows, and he is the favorite of the event. As for the amateurs, seven of whom competed, Champion Harriman was the best. The play was altogether too fast

ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS.

British Missionaries Driven Out of Thibet by Heathen Natives.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 14.-Advices from the Orient say that telegrams have been restolen almost by the wholesale by wander-A number of native Catholics have been

VAN WYCK AND CROKER

AVERSE TO BEING DEEPLY PROBED BY THE MAZET COMMITTEE.

Defiant and Impudent When Asked About the Ramapo Water Scheme-McLaughlin and Lauterbach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck occupied the witness chair before the Assemby committee charged with invesmunicipa "evernment. From the outset the examinatic of the mayor by Counsel Moss took the form of an acrimonious colloquy, the course of which Mr. Van Wyck intishall never forget the kind treatment I have a seat on the Supreme Court bench by pressreceived at the hands of the people of San- ing a partisan investigation and sneered at counsel's attainments as a lawyer.

Mr. Van Wyck began his testimony by saying he had from the time he assumed office been alarmed over the inadequacy of overs of Cuba. Nevertheless, I would not the Brooklyn water supply. He had not or a moment assume that such compliments given the Ramano Water Company contract given the Ramapo Water Company contract consideration; it would be time enough for personal regard for me as by the fact that the people of Santiago de las Vegas see in that when it reached him officially. It was, me one who has loved and fought for witness understood, a mere option, and could do no harm to the city. Witness had not consulted with the heads of departments tween the Cubans and Spaniards that is regarding the contract. The officials, he said, were to exercise their own judgment such subjects. Witness again said he would consider the Ramano contract when it cam-

"When will it come before you?" asked Mr. Moss.

"When I send for it." "When will you send for it?"

"None of your business." The witness was not convinced there was fraud in the Ramapo contract, and advised ounsel to call Controller Color and Bridge Commissioner Shea, the only city officials who had charged fraud. Counsel began formulating a question as to the duty of the mayor to remove commissioners who

"Oh," broke in the mayor, "you're talking of removals, and you have been talking of legislating me out. Why don't you go ahead tinence? And why don't you receive that list of stockholders you were offered yesterday? You talk as though Silas B. Dutcher, Levi P. Morton and General Tracy, having stock in this company, are a pack of

Richard Croker followed Mayor Van Wyck on the stand. He testified that he had not advised any of the commissioners on the subject of the Ramapo contract. Before he went to Europe last spring a com-mittee of citizens had called on witness to urge the need of an improved water system. He was often visited by such committees seeking his aid and influence. Witness inended to inquire into the merits of the

What are you going to do in the way advising these gentlemen of the Board of Public Improvements after you have made your investigation?" asked Mr. Moss. "I am not going to tell you. You're here for a fair investigation," replied Mr. Croker. "You're here for one side only and one purpose only. I have been looking you ington, a request to present a protest to up, as I said I would when I was on the President McKinley. They declare that such a regulation will kill the Cuban coffee and I have done it. I will prove you now industry and leave thousands penniless. The give what I know to the press here to-day. have here a decision from the Supreme

Court.

So saying Mr. Croker handed a written statement to the reporters present. This statement was an extract from an opinion of the justices of the general term of the Supreme Court in a case in which there was introduced as evidence a deposition attested | tific party remained in Sydney to superinbefore Mr. Moss and another as notaries public. Mr. Moss was examined in court as to the authentication of the signatures of deponent and the witness, but he admitted that the document was not signed in his presence and that he only knew the witness through the introduction by the principal. Mr. Justice Van Brunt expressed inion that the notaries (one of them Mr. Moss) should be criminally prosecuted for attesting instruments without having seen the signing of them and without the knowledge of the signers' identity, which

At the afternoon session the chief witnesses were Hugh McLaughlin, of Brook-lyn, and Edward Lauterbach, the latter ounsel for the Ramapo Company. Several communications were read, one of which was from Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, asking that it be placed on record that his company had no pusiness transactions with Senator Thomas

Mr. McLaughlin, during the course of examination, pointed out that he had not held public office for twenty-five years, that he was merely a private citizen and he, therefore, refused to answer a number of questions which he deemed concerned his private affairs only. He, however, denied all association with officials of the Ramapo Company in relation to the proposed water contract and declared that had had no conference with Richard Croker touching that matter. He had no hand, he said. "in beating the Ramapo contract," and did not know of it until a week after it was beaten. Mr. Lauterbach went into details regarding the stock of the Ramapo Company, the list of which had been submitted yesterday, representing \$2,500,000. He had no knowledge of any transfer of stock without payment, except in his own case, he having received 250 shares for services rendered. Mr. Lauterbach pointed out that the Ramapo Company in 1887 had acquired the right to condemn water rights and had lost it in 1890. By the act of 1895 it again acquired the same right, and he declared that during the past six months he could have sold his stock at par, showing the

substantial condition of the corporation.
The case was adjourned, with Mr. Lauter-bach on the stand. A Suggestion.

Philadelphia North American. "I am wondering," said the poet, "in what shape I ought to bring out my poems." "Don't you think it would improve them to publish them in prose form?" asked the

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DREYFUS

A DECREE, IT IS REPORTED, WILL BE SIGNED NEXT TUESDAY.

Clemency Urged by Many Officers o the Army-Count Esterhazy Challenged by Another Fire-Eater.

PARIS, Sept. 15 .- The Matin, this morning, asserts that the Cabinet has agreed to pardon Dreyfus and that the decree will be signed Sept. 19. Many of the provincial papers publish articles insisting on the granting of a pardon. The Figaro says that many officers of the army are asking that Dreyfus be pardoned.

Countess Prokeschostein, president of the Austrian Red Cross Society, has written a letter of condolence to Madame Dreyfus.

The Temps says: "The idea of summoning the Chambers might be admitted if an incident had arisen showing the peril of the situation or the weakness of the government. If the situation does not exist, such a call would be the first noisy incident since the close of the trial. Let the deputies, then, enjoy their vacation as long as the government fulfills its mission and conforms to the clearly defined mandate it solicited and accepted months ago."

NAPA, Cal., Sept. 14.-The Calistoga and Lake Port stage was held up to-day by a solitary highwayman, who made off with the express box. At "Desperate Bend" the driver of the stage was confronted by a masked robber with a shotgun. The passengers were commanded to dismount from the stage and were drawn up in a row while of Wells, Fargo & Co., but left the United States mail bag. The highwayman then turned his attention to the row of eight frightened passengers, whom he commandthe Methodist Church at Middletown, one that is all I have." Upon this statement, true to the traditions of his profession, the highwayman handed the minister back \$1 in In all about \$75 cash was secured from passengers, in addition to watches, chains and trinkets. The robber then plunged into the thicket. Sheriff Dunlap, Napa county, was promptly notified and started at once with a posse in search of the highwayman Wells, Fargo & Co. state that the value of the contents of the treasure box was inconsiderable. CALISTOGA, Cal., Sept. 14. - The town

constable to-night arrested a well-known character named Joe Weir, charged with

Esterhazy Challenged Again. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.-The following challenge to mortal combat was cabled by Paul E. Ayer, of Anderson, S. C., this morning to Count Ferdinand Walsen Esterhazy at his address in London:

"Sir-Believing you to be answerable for the misery and humiliation of Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, and he, Captain Dreyfus, not being able to call on you personally for satisfaction, I as an American, free born, loving liberty, do volunteer in my own right to meet you on the field of honor in behalf of Captain Dreyfus at any time and place agreeable to you. Ayer is a son of the late General Ayer, of the Confederate army, and was a sergeant in the First South Carolina Volunteers in

"Dreyfus, the Martyr."

LONDON, Sept. 14.-The Jewish Atonement day was celebrated here, especially in East End, with Dryfus demonstrations. procession, with a banner inscribed "Dreyfus, the Martyr. All the civilized world demands his instant release," marched through Spitfield. Chief Rabbi Adler, preaching in the great synagogue said: "The day Dreyfus was sentenced was more disastrous for France than Waterloo and more humiliating than Sedan.

Laborites Denounce the Verdict. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.-At a meet ing of the Building Trades Council to-night resolutions were adopted condemning the French military court-martial that passed upon the case of Captain Dreyfus and calling upon all the members and friends of union labor to refrain from attending the Parish exposition in 1900. The Trades Council, at which all branches of union labor in the city were represented, has a

An Italian's Protest. ROME, Sept. 14.-The Tribuna says that Signor Tamassio Villa, president of the Italian commission to the Paris exhibition, has resigned as a protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial.

MAY REACH THE POLE Mr. Bridgman Thinks Peary Will Be Successful in His Work.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.-Herbert L. Bridgman, who commanded the Peary Arctic expedition of 1899, arrived in Brooklyn today. The Diana, the ship which conveyed the members of the expedition into the northern seas, reached Sydney, C. B., Tuesday. The members of the Princeton scientend the shipping of their collections made during the two months' cruise. Mr. Bridgman said: "I have in my possession several reports written by Lieutenant Peary of his work, but these I am not at liberty to make

Of Mr. Peary's work Mr. Bridgman said: "Peary's results in the first year of the four allotted to his greatest Arctic work fully reward expectation and justify confidence. What he has already achieved removes his undertaking from the realm of oubt to reasonably certain success. With his knowledge of all the conditions bearing upon his work there is scarcely a possibility that any danger remains for the life, health and ultimate safety of the party. The first year has been spent in securing dogs and means of transportation, in practical training in sledging on the sea ice and in mas-tering the problems of traveling in darkness and at the lowest known temperatures and under the worst conditions. Peary has during the last few months, by pick-ax and powder, practically opened a post road from Cape Rabine to Fort Conger. Peary will take the field with the first light of the new year, with himself and all his company, men and dogs, in perfect condition from long, quiet rest of the winter. His landed stores and permanent stations give him an incomparable advantage when the final test

Mr. Bridgman believes that Peary wil accomplish his purpose and reach the pole before his four years are up.

ST. LOUIS GIRL WEDS A DUKE. Miss Anne Russell Allen Marries Montefeltro at Hamburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.-Miss Annie Russell Allen, of St. Louis, was married to the Duke of Montefeltro Tuesday at Homburg. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.-Miss Anne Russell Allen, of this city, whose marriage to the Duke of Montefeltro at Hamburg, Germany, was announced to-day, was a daughter of the late Bradford Allen, principal owner of the Southern Hotel, and a granddaughter of the late Thomas Allen, who built the Iron Mountain Railroad. She has a brother in this city who is an attorney. Last Sat-urday Miss Allen brought suit, through her brother, against William R. Donaldson in the St. Louis Circuit Court for the recovery of \$50,000, which she alleges was given in trust to Mr. Donaldson by her late father to be given to her on her eighteenth birthday. She is now a year or two past that age.

To Wed Miss Aimee Lawrence. LONDON, Sept. 14.-The report is confirmed that a marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Douglas Walter Campbel

third son of the Duke of Argyll, and Miss Aimee Laurence, daughter of the late Mr. John Laurence, of New York city. FROM

NEED AMERICAN CURRENCY. People of Santo Domingo Now Have

SAN DOMINGO, Sept. 14 .- In consequence of the urgent demands of business circles for a declaration of the intention of the government to provide a system of currency for immediate use, the provisional President, General Horaclo Vasquez, issued a proclamation this afternoon declaring duties payable at 70 per cent, gold and mo per cent. national silver, establishing a ratio of five dollars to one, American, and announcing that the value of paper money will not be decided until Congress meets in November. This has the effect of making paper money valueless for immediate use and as there is not sufficient silver here for ordinary commerce the need of American currency is peremptory. The action of the provisional President, it is feared, will precipitate disorders to-morrow.

SHOULD KEEP RECORDS

CENSUS BUREAU'S ADVICE TO CREAM-ERY AND CHEESE FACTORIES.

President McKinley to Visit St. Paul After the Chicago Cornerstone Laying Ceremonies If Possible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- The census officials have sent out a request to creamery and cheese factory managers and associations asking them not to destroy their records this year, as is the custom with the highwayman abstracted the express box | "This destruction," says Statistician Power, "will seriously impair the value of our statistics. The farmers who sell or take their milk to the factories may know, in a general way, about how much they have so ed to deposit on the ground their money | taken, but that will not give to the enumerand valuables. Rev. C. F. Coy, pastor of ator the quantity or value of the butter or cheese produced therefrom. He must obof the passengers, was returning home from | tain this from the factory officer or manthe annual conference of the denomination | ager. For that reason I hope that in any at Pacific Grove. He handed the bandit \$5. locality where such is the custom the destruction of cheese-factory records will omitted for the year 1899 and until the arrival of our enumerators.

President McKinley is daily receiving letters, petitions and resolutions from various tender his good offices in the pending dis-pute between Great Britain and the Trans-These have come in such volume that there has not been an acknowledgment in being turned over to the State Department as they arrive. The administration will take no action, holding that until the interest of the United States or the rights of her citizens are involved it is not within the province of this country to meddle in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries.

The President has appointed Henry W. Diedrich, United States consul at Magde-Louis Lange, jr., who retired as the result of an investigation by the State Department into his office methods. The appointment is a substantial promotion for Mr. Diedrich, and was recommended by Senator Cullom.

To-day's statement of the condition of the reasury shows: Available cash balance, \$282,761,851; gold reserve, \$256,347,576.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men was received by President Mc-Kinley in the East Room of the White House, George E. Green, the great in-chonee of the order, made the presentations. Over 900 members and their families were present at the reception.

Ambassador Choate has advised the State Department that her Majesty's secretary of state for war has accepted the invitation of the military surgeons of the United States and has deputed Mr. McWaters, R. A. M. corps, to attend its eighth annual meeting on Sept. 27 at Kansas City, Mo.

Maj. James W. Pope has been relieved as chief quartermaster at Manila, his place being taken by Maj. Crosby P. Miller.

The Navigation Bureau of the navy today issued a list of vessels of the United States navy of all kinds, making the surprising showing of 312 craft. This includes many small vessels and craft captured in Cuba and the Philippines, but the showing is. nevertheless, remarkable in comparison with the naval list of two years ago.

Captain Leary, the governor of the Island of Guam, has reported his arrival at his post on the steamer Yosemite under date of Aug. 7. The collier Brutus and the surveying ship Nero arrived at the same island Aug. 13 and Sept. 7, respectively.

The President's trip to Chicago in October will be supplemented by a short tour through some of the principal cities of Illi-nois and may extend west as far as St. Paul. This plan has not been elaborated and the extent of the presidential vacation will depend on the press of official business at that time.

Postmaster General Smith will speak for the administration in the Ohio campaign. No definite programme has yet been arranged for Mr. Smith, but it is probable that his oratorical campaign will begin immediately after the visit of the presidential party to Chicago.

FALL OF AN AEROLITE.

Huge Meteor Makes the Earth Tremble Near Sycamore, O.

TIFFIN, O., Sept. 14 .- A large aerolite fell near Sycamore, south of here, this morning. It weighed over 500 pounds and burst into many pieces. The light of the meteor was blinding and its roar in passing through the air was deafening. It made the earth tremble when it struck.

Ohio Township Shaken.

ELYRIA, O., Sept. 14.-Penfield town-

ship was visited by an earthquake early this

morning. First there was a shock lasting about four seconds, which shook dishes, tables, chairs and other movable articles.

After the shock there was a rumbling noise lasting fully half a minute. Small Business. New York Times. "Yes, people have pretty small packages sent home sometimes. One of the smallest amounts that I remember spent for a package that was delivered was 2 cents. The woman had started out expecting that it would rain, and when she found the weather was clear she wanted to get rid of her rub-bers, or gums, as she, being a Philadelphia woman, called them. She came into the store and invested 2 cents in some small articles, and, as we will deliver a water-

Human Nature.

proof or rubbers with our other goods, had the 2-cent package sent home with her

Washington Star. "Yes." said the founder of the co-operative colony, "we got on very nicely for the first six months; then the trouble began."

"Didn't your industries pay?"
"The industries promised favorably, but we couldn't stand prosperity. One of the men discovered a gold mine in the mountains and one of the women subscribed for a fashion magazine, and then the trouble Not "Your Excellency."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The San Francisco ministers who have rather improvidently, we think, petitioned the President to do what he can toward securing Dreyfus's release ought to have known better than to have addressed Mr. McKinley as "your Excellency." That is a title which has no place in the official language of this country. The President is just "Sir." like the rest of us.

Inhuman. Washington Star.

"Don't you think it is cruel to keep those feathered songsters in a cage?" asked the sympathetic man. "I do." answered Mr. Barker. "When I think of those pampered pets being fed and tended and left with no object in life except to wake a man who is suffering for

PULPIT

RESULT OF TRIAL OF A. W. STOUT BY METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Ministers "Log Rolling" for Honor to Go as Delegates to Next General Conference-Laymen on Hands.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., Sept. 14-The secnd day of Indiana Conference opened this morning with Pentecostal services and sacrament administered by Bishop Goodsell. The afternoon sessions of the conference are employed by the bishop and his cabinet of presiding elders in consulting as to the appointments for next year. The committees and secretaries' rooms were exceedingly busy and in addition it might be said that some of the ministers took advantage of the time to "log roll" a little in the interests of their canvass, if it may be called such in a conference, for delegates to the Methodist General Conference, to meet next year at Chicago. Among those prominently mentioned for the place are Dr. J. H. Doddridge, of Bloomington; Dr. T. H. Willis, Dr. H. A. Talbott, Dr. C. E. Bacon, Dr. F. A Lasby, Dr. J. H. Steele and Dr. Sargent Seven delegates are to be chosen.

The lay delegates, 150 in number, arrived this afternoon and to-morrow will elect their seven delegates to the General Conference. There will be a "string" to five of these, as they go on the proviso that the General Conference will allow them equal representation with the ministers. There was a decision to-day in a case of discipline. In yesterday's proceedings the character of A. W. Stout was not passed and many of them after their annual meetings. his elder stated that he had charges to prefer against him. A committee was im mediately appointed and Dr. Dashiell was appointed as his attorney. To-day the committee reported that they did not find him guilty as charged, but did find him guilty of imprudent conduct and acts unworthy a minister of the gospel. His credentials were taken from him and he has no more a place in the M. E. pulpit.

ing-the Evansville district, with H. J. Talbott, presiding elder, and the Indianapolis district, with E. B. Rawls, presiding elder. These reports were full and interesting. Rev. Rawls made special mention of the grand Epworth League meeting recently held at Indianapolis and its results on local Methodism. He also made quite favorable mention of the Deaconess Hospital at In-

Dr. Horace Reed, a member of the General Conference committee, addressed the conference on the subject of General Conference gave way to the Preachers' Aid Society, which held its annual session, hearing reports and electing officers for the ensuing year. The assets of this society are \$42.780 and the annual income about \$3,000. The proceeds go to the superannuate Among the pleasant meetings of the day was a reunion at 7 o'clock this evening of

the former students of Asbury and De Pauw University, held in Plato Hall.
Bishop C. B. Galloway spoke to a large audience this evening in Meharry Hall on "Methodism." This was a pay lecture, the proceeds going toward the expenses of the

The Woman's Foreign Mission Society me

at 2 o'clock at Locust-street Church and addresses were delivered by Miss Lula E. Fry, of Seoul, Korea, and Dr. Quayle, o Indianapolis. The meeting was largely tended and much enthusiasm prevailed. The bishop this morning, in speaking about the extensive traveling of the bishops, said that in the last ten years they had traveled 2,400,000 miles and none of them had been injured by accident.

The conference "cane" was to-day voted to Dr. F. A. Hester as the oldest man in the conference. J. W. Meilender had it last, but he surrendered it by death during the

Among the interesting ministerial characters present is Dr. B. F. Rawlins, of Vevay. Dr. Rawlins embarked in the work in 1849 and is now rounding up his fiftieth year and yet is the best preserved man in the six hundred men, lay and clerical, now in attendance. He sometimes remarks he is afraid he never will be sick. A review of the work performed by him will bear out the statement that he has been effective longer than any man now in the conference and he is now in full vigor. He was in college in the "palmy days" in the times of Booth, and Harlan, and Glenn, and Childs, and Porter, and was many a time the rival and competitor of D. W. Voorhees, snatching away first prizes in every contest in which they were engaged. These two men entered college on the same day in September, 1844, the year in which James K. Polk was elected President, and graduated and took their honors

the same day in June, in 1849. For sixteen consecutive years Dr. Rawlins was an honored presiding elder in his conference, while Voorhees was running his career in the Senate. Dr. Rawlins's name is mentioned for the General Conference and to a mere ooker on the conference would honor i self quite as much as Dr. Rawlins in sendtable writing up the proceedings of the con-ference for the Western Christian Advocate, of which for several years he was the assistant editor, always bringing the Methodism of this State to prominence on its pages. The doctor is the youngest old

man in the conference. REV. FRANKLIN HONORED. Worthy Bedford Church Pastor Well

Known in the State. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BEDFORD, Ind., Sept. 14.-Yesterday being the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Rev. Joseph Franklin, pastor of the First Christian Church of this city, the occasion was celebrated by his friends and members of the church with a surprise party on the Rev. and Mrs. Franklin. Elder Franklin has been in charge of the church in this city for twelve years, and his association with these Christian people during that time has endeared the pastor and Mrs. Franklin to the church. He was born in Henry county, Indiana, Sept. 13, 1834. He entered the ministry at the early age of twenty, and his first pastoral charge was Lafayette, then Covington, Ky., and Anderson, Ind., going to the latter point in 1862, where he resided for twenty-four years. He filled the pulpit at the Anderson First Christian Church for fourteen years. He also served three years as superintendent of the public schools of that city, taught eight years in a private academy and was county superintendent of schools for two years. During his stay in this city the church of his charge in Bedford has had a wonderful growth and speaks more than words of the estimation of the people of this man and his fitness as a minister, having increased the membership during his twelve years as pastor from 288 to 820. Rev. Franklin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Vanook, whom he first met in Cincinnati while attending a school there. They were married by Elder Walter Scott, who was closely identified with Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Campbellite Church. The Rev. and Mrs. Franklin are the parents of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters all living except three sons ters-all living except three sons. They have three daughters-Josepha Stella and Mildred Franklin-who are missionaries in India, at Damoh, 700 miles from Bombay. Many beautiful presents were left by his friends as tokens of the love and esteem in which he is held.

REV. ARRICK'S REPORT.

Recommendations That Stir Up Chris-

tian Church Ministers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PORTLAND, Ind., Sept. 14.-The sessions of the Eastern Indiana Christian Conference continue, with much business being transacted. The attendance taxes the capacity of the First Christian Church. Rev. F. F. Canada, who succeeded Rev. R. P. Arrick to the presidency of the conference, named the following committees:

Divine Service-Fred Stovenour, Daniel F. Spade and Harlan P. Castle. Reception of Churches-Revs. C. F. Byrkett, G. W. Arnold and Levi Capron.

Moral Reform—Revs. O. S. Greene
Hannah Stanley and J. F. Warner. The Rev. Arrick, retiring president, sub-mitted his report, and in it made several recommendations, these being to the effect that the offices of financial secretary, secretary of ministry and secretary of churches be abolished, being superfluous; that all unordained ministers who neglect to pursue the course of studies set out by the conference for a term of three years be droppe

from the conference rolls; that all ministers pay to the conference the sum of \$1 annual ly, and on failure to do so shall be deprived of all rights and privileges on the confer-ence floor. This report caused much discus-sion. Rev. Arrick commented at length on the marked advancement in all branches of conference work during the year, and thanked its members heartily for their co-

operation with him. Rev. Homer B. Bosworth, secretary Sunday schools, made a report which showed as follows: Churches in the conference, 80; Sunday schools, 74; number of offi cers, 625; number of classes in schools, 528 number enrolled, 5,623; number in scho 6,142; average in school, 4,600; conversions from school, 275; schools using Christian literature, 70; penny collections during the

Colored Baptists. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14,-Dr. D. A. Gaddie, of Louisville, Ky., presided at the opening of the second day's session of the National Colored Baptist Convention. The subject of missions was discussed and Rev.

year, \$1,875.

L. G. Jordan, corresponding secretary and superintendent of the missionary depart-ment, presented his report, which showed that the collections for the cause had been large. Addresses in regard to missionary work were made by Rev. C. R. McDowell, of Independence, Mo.; Rev. R. M. Kemp, of Florida; Dr. Campbell, missionary to Cuba; Rev. Buchanan, who for twenty years has been a missionary to Africa, and Dr. C. L. Walker, of Augusta, Ga. After prayer by Rev. I. Tolliver, of Washington, D. C., a large collection for missionary work was

Foreign Missions Finances. BOSTON, Sept. 14.-The American Board

of Commissioners for Foreign Missions issued to-day its statement for its financial year. There was a debt at the close of the previous year of \$40,291. The disbursements during the year have been \$692,446. The to-tal receipts for the year have been \$644,200, leaving a debt of \$88,537. The receipts from churches and individuals are in excess of hose of the previous year \$40,290; the rehose of the previous year by \$18,453. receipts from legacies this year amounted to \$102,219, which is less than the receipts from legacies during the previous year by

EARLY HARDSHIPS EARNING A LIV-ING IN UNITED STATES.

Two more districts reported this morn- How He Succeeded as a Butcher of Business-Won His Knighthood

John R. Spears, historian of the Navy, in the New York World. ton is of interest just at this moment to more people in these United States probably than that of any man ever born under ference expenses and urged that the collec- the flag of her Britannic Majesty, Queen tions be taken early. At 10 o'clock the con- Victoria. For we are a commercial people who make the boast that the man of brains has here an unequaled chance-a boast that on the whole is well founded-and so we are of the mental capacity to appreciate one who has done for himself in a country where chances are not so good as well as the most famous of our own self-made men. He has not only done remarkably well in trade and as a financier, but he has done what many another self-made man has failed to do-he has preserved untarnished

> the good name his hard working father and mother gave him. Sir Thomas Lipton is many times a milpetitors, no one has yet said that he holds one dishonest shilling. To tell the story, however brief, of such a man as that must be a pleasing task to any American writer. Sir Thomas Lipton was the son of a Scotch wage-earner in Glasgow, where at the age of ten years he began his business career as a messenger boy. His wages amounted to just 2 shillings sixpence per a day and board himself. But, young as he was, the germ of the great man showed itself even then. He had to work all day to earn his sixpence, but he had the energy whether he were weary or not from the

Eventually-it was when he was fifteen years old-the ambition of the lad made im turn from the streets of Glasgow and ook away to America, where so many of his countrymen had won fortune and some had won fame. Taking a steerage passage, he landed here—just where the writer's incomplete notes do not tell, but it is likely that Charleston was the port, for he was for two years after that at work on a rice plantation in the lowlands of the coast. In the old days of slavery Scotch young-sters, in spite of Presbyterian training, were known to get on swiftly in making money when employed as managers—slave drivers —on any kind of a slave plantation. But when Sir Thomas was a hired man in South Carolina the plantations there had not recovered from the destructive work of the civil war. Wages were in inverse ratio to the work, and at the end of two years of that life the lad, now a sturdy youth of seventeen, had so little money that on determining to leave he had to walk to Charleston. And to get away from Charleston he had to stow himself away on the New York packet. Of course, when found on board this steamer he was promptly set at work shoveling coal in the stokehole. When Sir Thomas Lipton, in pacing the deck of his beautiful steam yacht Erin tohe hot breath of the furnaces below, he will be reminded of the days when he sweated out his own life in a hotter hole than that

below, and he got for it only necessary food and a passage to the port where his own magnificent cruiser now awaits his wishes. Not one stoker in a million has ever earned the right to such a contrast of feelings as that, but that the contrast was possible has been amply demonstrated to the honor of the man and the nation that he represents in more ways than one. FOR A STEERAGE PASSAGE. Reaching New York young Lipton sought employment, but now he had only one object in view. He wanted to go home. What he did while in New York has not been told, but the chances are that he worked in a market of some kind, as will appear further on. At any rate, he saved the money for a steerage passage and home he went. Nearly three years had passed since he sailed from Glasgow. He was eighteen years old. He

had no money to show for the work and time spent in the new world, but he had what was to serve him better. He had learned something. "My experience in America sharpened me and I always felt that I got a good commercial training here," said he in after years.

So much impressed were his parents with the effect of this experience on their son that when he returned they decided, in spite of the financial failure of his trip to set him up in business—in what they called a shop. They had saved by such economies as only British workmen can understand and practice, \$400, a great sum in their eyes because of the years that had passed in accumulating it, and this was intrusted to the boy. Such a risk as that ought rarely to be taken. Not more than one boy in ten thousand is worthy of such confidence. But Thomas Lipton was the one boy. on was the one boy. With this sum he opened a provision store. They tell a good story of his opening day that, whether true or not, is characteristic of the man. They say he bought two of the largest hogs in the market, cleaned and decorated them, and then drove them about the streets of his district with

a placard bearing the words: "Lipton's Or-phans." That was about thirty years ago. We guess that Thomas Lipton had learned while in America that an original dea in advertising is the best possible capital in business. At any rate the shop drew an abundance of customers, and the youth was steadily at his place to wait on them with greater courtesy than they were ac-customed to in other shops of the kind. Along with his talent for attracting and keeping trade, young Lipton had one other of equal importance in his career. He knew how to choose capable assistants. Better yet, he knew how to make them loyal to his interests. No sooner had his first store proved profitable than his ability became pparent. He obtained capable assistants and opened another store, and then another He went to London eventually and opened stores there until he had sixty in London alone, and spreading over the kingdom, he entered every considerable town until at last there were 420 Lipton stores in Great

But before all this expansion had come young Lipton (for he was still a young man) had developed necessarily other characteristics. He had learned, for instance, that one must deal generously with his cus-tomers to succeed. How to do this and ye make large profits was a question that Lip-

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elasticioniery, Largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYE WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

ton solved. As rapidly as his capital per-mitted it he became a producer of the goods

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AFTER ALL THE PROFITS. The one man he would not serve was the niddleman, however necessary a middleman may seem to be in some kinds of business. So it came to pass that Lipton returned to America, went out to Chicago and there established a provision factory, which now kills as many as 3,000 hogs in one day. Another one now stands in Omaha, Further than that he built his own cars to carry the factory's product to market. He was after all the profits in the business that could be reached, and he got them. So he was able to undersell the provision merchants of England who were not so far-

This is not to say that pork was his only roduct, but it is worth noting that he ealt in pork and not in beef. There is land not known to many. If cattle ar shipped there alive they run considerable risk of loss and they arrive in bad condi-tion. If the cattle are killed here and the cracasses are shipped in refrigerators meat turns black and is unsalable wit a few hours after exposure in the mark on the other side. But hogs can be kil and the pork can be cured and shipped with a certainty that it will arrive in tempting state. Lipton chose the branch of the business that had least risk in it. Some peculiarities of the Lipton sh are worth mention. They all fly the They are all lighted by electricity, so that every interior is bright and attractive. The employes wear a uniform that is attractive as well as distinctive. When his success in the provision shop business became in a way the talk of London financiers a number of London bankers who had loaned money to some Ceylon tea planters and were afraid they would never see their interest, let alone the

principal invested, went to Lipton and "in-vited him to go into tea planting."

It is reasonably certain that they thought him "a good thing"—that they could "un-load" on his shoulders. They asked him to buy the plantation they had taken in on foreclosure proceedings.

Packing his valise, he went out to Ceylon for a look. He landed unknown, examined the properties—how carefully he examined them his future use of them proved—and finally made an offer to the bankers. It sounds queer, but the bankers' representa-tive cabled back: "Can't you do better for

"When I got that message I knew I had the plantations on my own terms," said he in describing the event. ing then, but the boy who had attende night school when a messenger on two an six a week would learn the business whe was a capitalist able to buy plantation How the ruinous dirt and waste of the Chinese methods, recently described in Har-per's were replaced by economical and clean machine methods (a Yankeeish idea,

DID HIS OWN PROMOTING. Eventually Hooley - Terah Hooley, who has been described as "the champion promoter and bunco man"-while in the height of his work, wanted to make a stock company out of the Lipton shops in England, and he offered Lipton \$12,500,000 for the business. Lipton refused the offer, but eventually turned the business over to a corporation in order to get some relief from the immediate concern of management. The business was capitalized at the figures Hooley had offered, and \$5,000,000 of the

stock was offered to the public. The amount was subscribed for twenty-five times over. Lipton retained about half the stock. Last year it paid 14 per cent. dividends. There is one feature of British life which Americans who love honor better the wealth have been considering for a lottime, but are unable to see how we are adopt such a feature on this side of the water. That it offers a desirable incentive to ambition is not to be questioned. In England when a man has made a really great career, whether in trade or art or literature he is rewarded by a title of honor. He is knighted. Unworthy people have been knighted too often, but the facts remain that, one time with another, the man who receives the title has earned it. It reminds one of the old proverb, which says "A soon name is rather to be chosen than greathers." And that suggests that Thomas Lipton chose both.

He made a career that is honored quite as much in London as New York—that is by all nion is of any weight in the wor He had by honest work accumulated a vast fortune. He supplemented his work by vast charities. At the time of the Queen's jubilee the Princess of Wales undertook giving a great dinner to a host of London children. For some reason subscriptions did not come in very rapidly and the dinner was likely to fail, when Thomas Lipton, then known as "not the least of our merchant princes," sent a check for £25,000. The dinner was no longer in danger. Afterward Lipton gave £100,000 to establish restaurants in the poverty-stricken districts of London where wage-workers could obtain enough for for what we call a square meal at a p ranging from 8 cents down. And the pu donations, amounting to more than \$600, came as a culmination to all this usefulne Plain Thomas Lipton—he who had been messenger boy, a farmhand, a stoker and i

alesman-was knighted.
The old aristocracy of the land-the titled men who had not earned their titles, the from the aristocracy of worth—at first he aloof from Sir Thomas. But the Prince Wales (and it was very greatly to his credit as a man of sense) at once manifested his appreciation of the man of worth, and then hat could they who were holding aloud do but come to the new light?

Finally, as a member of one of the greater yacht clubs. Sin Thomas decided to send a challenger for the America's cup, and, having built and landed her in this port, he has me to see her give us the greatest race in

They Play "Patience." The game of Patience has become que the craze with old and young. In form years Patience was the game chiefly play by old people who could not read much at night. The grip this game has on people is extraordinary, and regular players are to be found sitting down and playing at all odd minutes, and especially after tea in the winter months, when there is little to do before dinner. All sorts of remove to do before dinner. All sorts of names are given now to the different varieties. One is known as "Sir Tommy," another is called "Miss Milligan." Then there is the "Star," "The Long Lane." "The Harem," "The Lesser Pyramid." and a kind which is very difficult and aggravating to do is called "The Demon," while another, which also gives a great deal of trouble, is called "The Divorce Court."

the history of the famous silver mug.

The Bold Cyclist. Springfield Republican. It takes something quite uncommon to frighten a cyclist. Edward North Buxton an English traveler, was riding with his daughter in Uganda not long ago, when a lion took up his position in the middle of the road. Far from being rattled, they rang their bells so violently that the king of beasts tamely slunk away. Another story comes of a missionary who was not so fortunate. A lion chased him to the edge of a large ditch, and in despair he rode his bicycle plump at it. The lion tried to follow, but was not equal to the jump. Whether the missionary was or not is not stated.

Popular. Chicago Record. "Was your daughter popular at the sum-ner resorts, Mrs. Whooper?" "Popular? the had to make a card catalogue of her

marriage proposals." Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used over fifty years by millions mothers for their children while teething we perfect success. It soothes the child, softens gums, aliays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

It is unnecessary to visit spas where Sulphur Springs can be availed for bathing purposes since Gienn's Sulphur Soap answers the same purpose and saves the expense. Sold by druggists.

Hill's hair and whisker dye, black or brown.

How to Prevent Falling Hair,

Scalp Humors and Dandruff. Warm shampers with CUTICUMA SOAP, fol-lowed by light dressings with CUTICUMA, purest of emollient skin cures, will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dendruff, scothe irritating and itching surfaces, sti-late the hair follicles, supply the roots we energy and nourishment, and thus prob